

CONSTANTLY ON HAND!

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHIP CHANDLERY & SHIP STORES.

For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

DEVOS'S KEROSENE OIL.

100 CASES BEST QUALITY, RECEIVED

per Murray. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

LIME.

A FRESH LOT PER MURRAY. FOR

SALE AT LOW PRICES BY BOLLES & CO.

MORE RUBBER PAINT.

AN ASSORTMENT OF COLORS AND

Shades, received per Murray. For sale by

BOLLES & CO.

FLOUR AND BRAN.

GOLDEN GATE EXTRA FAMILY AND

Bakers' Extra Flour. Also, Bran, and in perfect

order, received per Murray. For sale by

BOLLES & CO.

CALIFORNIA OAT HAY!

Best Quality.

RECEIVED THIS DAY FROM THE W.

H. MEYER, from San Francisco, 200 bales.

For sale by BOLLES & CO.

SCOTCH FLAX SAIL TWINE!

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

For sale by BOLLES & CO.

NOW LANDING FROM SHIP SYREN!

122 DAYS FROM BOSTON.

100 COILS NEW BEDFORD CORDAGE,

25 coils New Bedford Wire, Cutting Line,

100 coils New Bedford Wire, Cutting Line,

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WILDER & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER!

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

—OF—

ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

—SUCH AS—

NOR' WEST SCANTLING,

BOARDS,

Plank, Battens, Pickets,

11 in. x 4, 1x5, and 1x6, for

FENCING!

LATHS, & C.

REDWOOD

Scantling, Boards, Plank,

Battens—1x3, 1x4, 1x5, and 1x6,

Pickets—Rough and Fancy,

Surfaced Boards and Plank, 7-8 to 2 in.

CLAPBOARDS, LATTICE,

Tongued and Grooved

RUSTIC SIDING.

TIMBER, FOR SHIP USE!

2x12 to 16x16;

CLEAR NOR' WEST, FOR PLANTERS' USE

EASTERN WHITE PINE,

California & Eastern Doors, all sizes

SASH, all sizes; BLINDS, all sizes;

White Lead & Zinc!

PAINT OIL & SMALL PAINT, CHEAP.

Putty and Varnish,

Glass, No. 2x2 and 3,

Wall Paper and Borders,

VERY LOW!

Brown Cotton,

Iron and Tinned Tin,

Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

METALLIC & FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

For Plantation or any Other Use,

Looks,

Butts & Hinges,

Bolts, Screws,

Hooks and Eyes, &c.

NAILS!

SALT, in QUANTITIES to SUIT

Nor' West Lumber

Redwood

Lumber!

LEWERS and DICKSON

AT THEIR OLD STAND

Fort, King and Merchant Sts.

Nor' West 1 inch Boards, Nor' West 1 1/2 Plank,

Nor' West 1 1/2 Plank; 2, 3, and 4 in. Plank,

Nor' West Tongued & Grooved Boards, 1x1 1/2

Nor' West Surfaced, 1 in. 1 1/2 and 1 3/4.

Nor' West Scantling, all sizes;

Nor' West Timber, all sizes;

WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES!

JUST RECEIVED

Per H. W. Almy,

A CHOICE CARGO

—OF—

RED WOOD LUMBER!

Choice lot of Red Wood Shingles,

3x4 Posts, Red Wood; 4x4 Posts, Red Wood;

4x6 Posts, Red Wood—All 7 feet long.

Also, Red Wood Split Posts,

ALL SIZES OF RED WOOD SCANTLING

Rough and Clear,

Tongue and Grooved Boards, Red Wood;

Tongue and Grooved Boards, Red Wood, 1 1/2

Doors, Windows and Blinds,

Nails, Builders' Hardware,

Oil, White Lead, Zinc Paint,

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

A Queenslander in America.

CANE-FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND

WEST INDIES.

(CONCLUDED.)

As we have seen at Martinique, the French

were the first to adopt a system of the purchase

of cane from farmers and growers, and manage

the sugar business from the cane grown in this

way. They did by applying the principle followed

in beet sugar countries to cane farming. The

islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique are pecu-

liar well fitted for an experiment of the kind.

Each of the islands is thickly populated, large

sections of the land are held by small owners—

a steady, contented, remarkably well-to-do peo-

ple. At the present day these small land owners

well supplied with excellent cane. The first

factory was commenced some thirty years

ago and by an Englishman, according to the ro-

mantic tales of early sugar growing of the coun-

try. At that time the French islands exported

fruit and grain, and vessels trading in the West

Indies found supplies; this was while voyages

were long, and steam less common than now.

The plantations were then all large; but this

Englishman thought he could induce the farming

class of land owners to grow cane. He offered

to purchase; and in order to make the cane into

sugar he built the factory now known as Pointe

St. Pierre. He did not succeed. After a struggle

he dropped out of the business, and he has since

time others had commenced to purchase cane.

From all I can gather, it would seem that the

system had but little headway until the French

of Cail & Co., of Paris, took the factories

in hand. It appears that this firm was, and

still, manufacturers of sugar machinery. They

introduced into Martinique the much-improved

system followed in the French beet sugar fac-

ories. Still success came, but slowly. For it

was ascertained, Cail & Co. had taken over

the sugar estates into their own hands, and

placed them under the control of what proved to

be a very superior class of men—working me-

chanical engineers, mostly, I believe, trained in

the sugar estates in France.

Cail & Co. set to work as though satisfied

that the way to make sugar pay was to separate

cane-growing from sugar making. They were

aided by the French Government and officials

in the effort to encourage the small land owners

to grow cane for sale. They went further, and

induced persons who did not own land, or who

had not a sufficiency of their own, to lease or

rent portions of the estates that had fallen into

their hands, to grow cane for the factory.

This appears to have been the successful com-

mencement of the "usine" or central factory system

in the French islands. At the present day this

system is admittedly long way ahead of the

system seen in the Australian colonies, yet it is

almost marvellous of success, so seeing these

French works for the first time, and on learn-

ing the details of the system, to find how closely

they approximate to what has been done in the

Logan district by Messrs. Fryar and Strachan,

and other gentlemen.

It seems to me a fortunate circumstance that

the first decisive efforts to assimilate the pro-

duction of sugar cane to that of the beet sugar

factory system were made in the French West

Indies. Holders of small areas of land were at

that time more numerous in these French islands

than in any other sugar-producing country—A-

ustralia being unknown as a sugar-producer for

many years afterwards. And the people are of

a fixed type; they do not appear to have any

desire to leave their islands, they seem quite

satisfied when a lion is maned for the main

tenance of their families. They are the most

contented people I have seen yet; and, as a

whole, are better off—have more of the real plea-

sures and enjoyments of life—than any others

met up to date.

From the outset of the attempt to separate

cane-growing from sugar making, the French Gov-

ernment and officials have encouraged the sys-

tem. They have aided the subdivision of planta-

tions into farms. Where property of this kind

was owned by or under Government control,

every inducement was held out for the grow-

ing of cane by tenant farmers; and this, too, dur-

ing a long series of years, while planters in the

other islands, and the executive of the islands

(so I am told), sneered and laughed at their

French neighbors for their romantic notions of

cane farming.

It was fortunate, too, that the house of Cail

& Co. took the business in hand. This firm, as

I believe, have had long experience in the beet

sugar business, both as manufacturers of ma-

chinery and as owners of factories in Europe.

They went, and have continued to, the most

best class of machinery to Guadeloupe and Mar-

tinique. They also sent first-class men as man-

agers. The huge mills in use there, the triple-

effect apparatus for reducing the liquor to syrup,

the filters, vacuum pans, and centrifugal ma-

chines, are of the best kind that European beet-sugar

employ, and although the appliances are not

quite all the best of their kind known to and

seen upon the sugar plantations of the present

day, they are still, as a whole, about as good

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